

CONGRESS

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY AGAIN PROVOKES A PARLIAMENTARY WAR IN THE HOUSE.

SOME BRILLIANT TACTICS.

BAILEY OF TEXAS TOOK A HAND IN THE CONTENT AND EXCITEMENT AND CONFUSION.

MR. HITT'S VERY ELOQUENT APPEAL.

Henry of Kentucky Thinks a Little Blood-Letting Will Do Us Good. Spirited Debate in the Senate On Reducing the Number of Mail Carriers.

Washington, Jan. 19.—A spirited debate was precipitated in the senate today by the introduction of a resolution by Senator Hoar, providing for an inquiry by the committee on postoffices and post roads concerning the recent order of the postmaster general reducing the force of letter carriers in several cities of the country.

Senate Proceedings.

Washington, Jan. 19.—After the reading of the Journal in the senate, Mr. Vest of Missouri gave notice that he would, at the conclusion of the morning business, move to take up the Teller resolution, which was reported by the finance committee yesterday.

A bill authorizing the attorney general, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of war to consider and adjust certain claims of the United States against the state of Tennessee and the state of Tennessee against the United States was passed.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution relative to the recent order of the postmaster general, reducing the number of letter carriers in some of the large cities on account of the deficiency in the free delivery appropriation, the resolution providing that the committee on postoffices and post roads should immediately ascertain what amount was necessary to preserve the free postal delivery service of the country. For his resolution Mr. Hoar asked immediate consideration.

Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the postoffice and post roads committee, objected to the reference of the resolution to the committee. He said the committee was utterly powerless to afford relief.

He thought the committee ought to go to the committee on appropriations. "The committee on postoffices is anxious to extend and make more efficient the letter carrier system, but we are powerless."

Mr. Hoar thought the question was a most important one, affecting, as it does, hundreds of thousands of people who receive mail.

"This order of the postmaster general," declared Mr. Hoar, "created consternation among business men. The order was based upon a deficiency in the appropriation for free delivery of about \$150,000. All that is needed to remedy the difficulty encountered by the postoffice department is a small additional appropriation."

"It is absolutely intolerable," said Mr. Hoar, "that this great branch of the public service should be crippled. Many of the cities which are only a few miles apart are practically cut off from each other. It is time something be done to avoid serious business embarrassment."

Mr. Allison urged that the postmaster general be sent a resolution requiring him to issue such an order as had provoked this decision was necessary and what remedy was necessary. No suggestion had been made to the committee on appropriations that the postmaster general had no power to meet the needs of his department.

At this point Mr. Wolcott said that he desired to call the senate's attention to the real basis of the trouble, the financial affairs of the postoffice department.

"It is well understood," he said, "that the second-class mail of this country absorbs 65 per cent of the expenses of the postoffice department and supplies only about 3 per cent of the revenues. This is the serious point of this discussion, and if congress should enact into law the measure relating to second-class matter, which will be laid before congress, the recurrence of the present difficulty will be obviated."

Mr. Wolcott called attention to the opposition of the publishers against the bill.

Mr. Allen spoke sarcastically of the good times for people in New England were having under the Dingley law with their strikes and lockouts. He thought that a good many of them would now have time to go to the postoffices to get their mail if it were not for the reference to them as silent as the grave. If we only had the nerve to take hold of these frauds and eradicate them, we should have money enough to put a corps of efficient letter carriers in every city in the land."

Mr. Chandler objected to the present consideration of the Hoar resolution, and it went over.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina presented a resolution for which he asked immediate consideration instructing the committee on interstate commerce to inquire to what extent railroads issue passes; whether the railroads give transportation for any other consideration than cash, and what arrangements they had with newspapers regarding transportation.

Mr. Culloh objected to the consideration of the resolution, as it would involve a long investigation by the committee, which was anxious to get some bills before congress during the present session. He said he had no desire to evade the truth of any part of the investigation, but he was satisfied that the committee now has sufficient testimony before it to indicate the need of stringent legislation. It had been shown, he said, that in the scaling business not only outsiders, but the agents of some railroads were engaged.

"I do not want to investigate throughout the year," said he, "but desire to prepare some bill which will cure the evils we have found."

Mr. Vest gave notice that he would move tomorrow to take up for consideration the Teller resolution reported by the finance committee providing that bonds of

the United States may be paid in standard silver dollars.

The senate went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

House Proceedings.

Washington, Jan. 19.—When the house convened today the leaders on both sides were rallying their forces, and it was apparent that the battle over Cuba which raged yesterday was to continue today. The attendance on the floor and in the galleries was very large.

Mr. Lantry (rep.) of North Carolina, from the committee on elections No. 1, reported that Mr. G. L. Conner had abandoned his contest against Henry G. Clayton, from the Third Alabama district, and a resolution was adopted declaring Mr. Clayton entitled to his seat.

(House rep.) of Vermont reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. Lacey (rep.) of Iowa asked consent for the consideration of a bill to extend the homestead laws to the territory of Alaska, and to grant to any company organized under the laws of any state. Mr. Lacey explained that applications were made to his committee by several companies projecting land in Alaska, and the committee had decided to report this general bill.

Mr. Simpson said the bill was too important to consider except by unanimous consent, and he objected.

Immediately afterwards the storm broke, and the battle over Cuba was once more on. Mr. Brucker (dem.) of Michigan asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution which was sent to the clerk's desk.

The speaker took occasion to examine the resolution, and while doing so Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, loudly demanded that the resolution be reported.

The speaker thereupon directed the clerk to read the resolution, which proved to be a resolution to instruct the committee on foreign affairs to report without further delay the senate Cuban belligerency resolution.

Like a flash Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, was on his feet with a point of order, which the speaker promptly sustained, and was about to recognize Mr. Hitt to call up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, when Mr. Bailey demanded recognition.

"One minute, please," he called, "before I first dispose of this question of order."

"The chair sustained the point of order," retorted the speaker, tersely.

Then appeal, called Mr. Bailey to Mr. Tucker across the hall, and the Michigan member entered an appeal against the decision of the chair. All was excitement and confusion. A dozen members were on their feet demanding recognition to debate the appeal, but the speaker refused to recognize them.

The speaker then called Mr. Bailey to lay the appeal on the table. This he refused to do, and the speaker put the question: "On a rising vote, the republicans stand firm and voted 107 to 94 to lay the appeal on the table."

The yeas and nays were demanded and obtained by Mr. Bailey. The roll call was watched with interest to ascertain whether all the republicans were willing to go on record as they had voted yesterday in committee of the whole when no record of the vote was made.

The democrats who expected to see the republicans ranks broken were disappointed. The majority presented an unbroken front. Mr. White of North Carolina, the solitary colored member of the house, gave his name as called declined to vote. "I am answering 'present.'"

But at the conclusion of the roll call he thought better of his resolution and voted "yea." The motion to lay the appeal on the table was carried, 168 to 126.

There was no manifestation of approval on the announcement of the vote. The house then, on Mr. Hitt's motion, went into committee of the whole and considered the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. As soon as the first paragraph was read the struggle was resumed. Mr. Williams (dem.) of Mississippi offered an amendment to authorize the appointment of the commissioners to proceed to Cuba and if possible negotiate a treaty of peace, amity and commerce with the republic of Cuba and appropriating \$15,000 for defraying the expenses of the commissioners. It was ruled out of order.

"Did you not say afterwards," Mr. Lewis (dem.) of Washington offered an amendment providing that they emphasize the fact that a state of war existed in Cuba, the consul general of the United States at Havana be withdrawn and the government of Spain be notified of a suspension of diplomatic relations at that point.

Mr. Hitt quickly raised a point of order which Mr. Hepburn in the chair sustained.

An appeal from the decision of the chair, said Mr. Lewis.

"And I make the point that the appeal is dilatory," exclaimed Mr. Dalzell (rep.) of Pennsylvania.

The chair sustained the point of order, declared Mr. Hepburn, who directed the clerk to proceed with the reading. Excitement was at a boiling point. Mr. Terry (dem.) of Arkansas shouted his protest.

"Can it be possible that we have reached the point where this side of the house can not appeal from the decision of the chair?" he called.

Mr. Hepburn directed Mr. Terry to take his seat and the clerk went on with the reading.

Mr. Lewis found a parliamentary way of discussing his amendment, however, by making a pro forma amendment to strike out the last word.

The reading of the bill went on, interrupted every few minutes by five-minute speeches from the democrats on Cuba. Mr. Sulzer (dem.) of New York offered an amendment directing the president to notify Spain that unless reason ceased in thirty days he would recognize the independence of Cuba and enforce our position by force of arms. It went the way of its predecessors, but Mr. Sulzer managed to get five minutes on a pro forma amendment, in the course of which he asked Mr. Hitt whether the committee on foreign affairs intended to suppress all resolutions and bills recognizing the rightful state of affairs in Cuba.

"Did you not need to this," he asked.

"The gentleman, like his party, fails to answer," exclaimed Mr. Sulzer, "I refer him to the St. Louis platform." (Democratic laughter and republican jeers.)

Mr. Wilson (dem.) of South Carolina presented the Cuban question in still another form in the hope of engraving it in the bill. It provided for a change in the salary of the United States consul general at Havana pending the termination of the present war. Mr. Wilson declared that it would be a blot on the name of the house of representatives if it prevented a vote on the question of war in Cuba; a blot in comparison with the blot in the blood of the law written so high that it can not be read.

Mr. Hitt's point of order disposed of this last amendment.

Mr. Hitt thought the spirit of yesterday's agreement had been violated and that the general debate should be curtailed somewhat. He asked that the debate be closed at 1 o'clock tomorrow, but finally agreed to go on.

Mr. Williams (dem.) of Mississippi gave notice that a motion would be made at the conclusion of the general debate to recognize the bill.

Mr. Hitt opened the general debate with a brief statement as to the foreign relations with Spain and Cuba and the course of the administration. The present executive, he said, had come into power a year ago. His sentiments were well known, on this floor and in his public utterances he had shown his sympathy with any people struggling

to better their condition. Hastily he sketched the course of affairs since Mr. McKinley's advent to power.

Mr. Hitt said the president had immediately demanded the release of the American prisoners in Cuba in many cases his demands were complied with, but not in all. Then, by the hand of an assassin, the leader of the policy of stern oppression had fallen. His successors pursued the same policy.

When the liberal ministry came in the president had again pressed for the release of the American prisoners. The ministry yielded at last and all had been given their freedom. But the president had gone further. He had protested with such emphasis and energy against the barbarities of the war and the policy of concentration that Gen. Weyler had been recalled in disgrace and the policy of concentration had been abandoned. Further even than this the president had gone. He had notified the Sagasta ministry that the war must cease and proposals of settlement made.

"One minute, please," he called, "before I first dispose of this question of order."

"The chair sustained the point of order," retorted the speaker, tersely.

Then appeal, called Mr. Bailey to Mr. Tucker across the hall, and the Michigan member entered an appeal against the decision of the chair. All was excitement and confusion. A dozen members were on their feet demanding recognition to debate the appeal, but the speaker refused to recognize them.

The speaker then called Mr. Bailey to lay the appeal on the table. This he refused to do, and the speaker put the question: "On a rising vote, the republicans stand firm and voted 107 to 94 to lay the appeal on the table."

The yeas and nays were demanded and obtained by Mr. Bailey. The roll call was watched with interest to ascertain whether all the republicans were willing to go on record as they had voted yesterday in committee of the whole when no record of the vote was made.

The democrats who expected to see the republicans ranks broken were disappointed. The majority presented an unbroken front. Mr. White of North Carolina, the solitary colored member of the house, gave his name as called declined to vote. "I am answering 'present.'"

But at the conclusion of the roll call he thought better of his resolution and voted "yea." The motion to lay the appeal on the table was carried, 168 to 126.

There was no manifestation of approval on the announcement of the vote. The house then, on Mr. Hitt's motion, went into committee of the whole and considered the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. As soon as the first paragraph was read the struggle was resumed. Mr. Williams (dem.) of Mississippi offered an amendment to authorize the appointment of the commissioners to proceed to Cuba and if possible negotiate a treaty of peace, amity and commerce with the republic of Cuba and appropriating \$15,000 for defraying the expenses of the commissioners. It was ruled out of order.

"Did you not say afterwards," Mr. Lewis (dem.) of Washington offered an amendment providing that they emphasize the fact that a state of war existed in Cuba, the consul general of the United States at Havana be withdrawn and the government of Spain be notified of a suspension of diplomatic relations at that point.

Mr. Hitt quickly raised a point of order which Mr. Hepburn in the chair sustained.

An appeal from the decision of the chair, said Mr. Lewis.

"And I make the point that the appeal is dilatory," exclaimed Mr. Dalzell (rep.) of Pennsylvania.

The chair sustained the point of order, declared Mr. Hepburn, who directed the clerk to proceed with the reading. Excitement was at a boiling point. Mr. Terry (dem.) of Arkansas shouted his protest.

"Can it be possible that we have reached the point where this side of the house can not appeal from the decision of the chair?" he called.

Mr. Hepburn directed Mr. Terry to take his seat and the clerk went on with the reading.

Mr. Lewis found a parliamentary way of discussing his amendment, however, by making a pro forma amendment to strike out the last word.

The reading of the bill went on, interrupted every few minutes by five-minute speeches from the democrats on Cuba. Mr. Sulzer (dem.) of New York offered an amendment directing the president to notify Spain that unless reason ceased in thirty days he would recognize the independence of Cuba and enforce our position by force of arms. It went the way of its predecessors, but Mr. Sulzer managed to get five minutes on a pro forma amendment, in the course of which he asked Mr. Hitt whether the committee on foreign affairs intended to suppress all resolutions and bills recognizing the rightful state of affairs in Cuba.

"Did you not need to this," he asked.

"The gentleman, like his party, fails to answer," exclaimed Mr. Sulzer, "I refer him to the St. Louis platform." (Democratic laughter and republican jeers.)

Mr. Wilson (dem.) of South Carolina presented the Cuban question in still another form in the hope of engraving it in the bill. It provided for a change in the salary of the United States consul general at Havana pending the termination of the present war. Mr. Wilson declared that it would be a blot on the name of the house of representatives if it prevented a vote on the question of war in Cuba; a blot in comparison with the blot in the blood of the law written so high that it can not be read.

Mr. Hitt's point of order disposed of this last amendment.

Mr. Hitt thought the spirit of yesterday's agreement had been violated and that the general debate should be curtailed somewhat. He asked that the debate be closed at 1 o'clock tomorrow, but finally agreed to go on.

Mr. Williams (dem.) of Mississippi gave notice that a motion would be made at the conclusion of the general debate to recognize the bill.

Mr. Hitt opened the general debate with a brief statement as to the foreign relations with Spain and Cuba and the course of the administration. The present executive, he said, had come into power a year ago. His sentiments were well known, on this floor and in his public utterances he had shown his sympathy with any people struggling

to better their condition. Hastily he sketched the course of affairs since Mr. McKinley's advent to power.

Mr. Hitt said the president had immediately demanded the release of the American prisoners in Cuba in many cases his demands were complied with, but not in all. Then, by the hand of an assassin, the leader of the policy of stern oppression had fallen. His successors pursued the same policy.

When the liberal ministry came in the president had again pressed for the release of the American prisoners. The ministry yielded at last and all had been given their freedom. But the president had gone further. He had protested with such emphasis and energy against the barbarities of the war and the policy of concentration that Gen. Weyler had been recalled in disgrace and the policy of concentration had been abandoned. Further even than this the president had gone. He had notified the Sagasta ministry that the war must cease and proposals of settlement made.

"One minute, please," he called, "before I first dispose of this question of order."

"The chair sustained the point of order," retorted the speaker, tersely.

Then appeal, called Mr. Bailey to Mr. Tucker across the hall, and the Michigan member entered an appeal against the decision of the chair. All was excitement and confusion. A dozen members were on their feet demanding recognition to debate the appeal, but the speaker refused to recognize them.

The speaker then called Mr. Bailey to lay the appeal on the table. This he refused to do, and the speaker put the question: "On a rising vote, the republicans stand firm and voted 107 to 94 to lay the appeal on the table."

The yeas and nays were demanded and obtained by Mr. Bailey. The roll call was watched with interest to ascertain whether all the republicans were willing to go on record as they had voted yesterday in committee of the whole when no record of the vote was made.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS

THE ANGLO SAXON CONTINUES TO MAKE DEMANDS UPON THE WILY CELESTIAL.

RUSSIAN'S BEAR'S GLORIOUS STAND

Some of the Inwardness in the Dreyfus Case—Emile Zola Preparing for His Defense—Anti-Jew Demonstrations.

Peking, Jan. 18.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The taung li yamen (Chinese foreign office) has had another conference on the subject of the loan, which is still unsettled. Besides the right to extend the Burnah railway through Yan Nin province, Great Britain asks the right to build railways through the province of Szechuan (north of Yan Nin) and a third treaty port is demanded, the identity of which no doubt is Hsiang Yin, situated in the anti-foreign province of Hu-Nan (which Japan proposed to open at the time of the Simonski negotiations). The proposed opening of the port of Tientsin (the port of the Lia Tung peninsula and north of Port Arthur) continues to be the chief difficulty. Russia desires to keep the whole of the Manchuria peninsula for herself. Neither power is willing to yield on this point and the question is no longer a commercial one. It has become a political question.

PLUCKY JAPAN.

Confronts the Powers and Will Act Vigorously if Necessary.

Yokohama, Jan. 19.—The British battleship Centurion, flag ship of the British squadron in Chinese waters, has arrived at Nankai. The organ of the government reproaches Russia, Germany and France with following a selfish policy in the far east and adds:

"Japan will avoid alliances, but she is prepared to act vigorously, if necessary, for the maintenance of peace."

SOME INWARDNESS.

An Irrepressible Woman Let the Cat Out of the Bag.

London, Jan. 19.—With every show of appreciation the Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon prints prominently an article purporting to give the inwardness of the Dreyfus case and explaining that the document in addition to the evidence on which the government found the prisoner guilty, was obtained in the following manner from the German military attaché, von Funcke:

"Nine or ten months before the arrest of Dreyfus, von Funcke was suddenly removed from his post. The explanation of his removal throws a curious light on the Dreyfus case and explains in some measure the attitude of the government."

When his predecessor, Baron von Huen, left Paris he handed von Funcke a list of persons in France who were in relation with the German intelligence office, enjoining him to never let it out of his hands. Von Funcke carried the document in a leather bag around his neck. Shortly after entering upon his duty, an incident occurred whereby a woman of ill repute obtained the document and took it to the foreign office where it was hastily photographed and returned to her, she returning it to von Funcke, who in the meanwhile had discovered his loss, and like an honest soldier had attached hastened to inform the German government of his mishap, hence his recall.

Curiously enough, the woman refused compensation, though a large sum was offered her.

"With the photograph of the document, the French government went deliberately to work, and I am assured on good authority, that leaves no room for debate, the name of Dreyfus appeared on it, but it being a common name in both Germany and France, suspicion did not immediately fall on the officer."

Later it served as confirmatory evidence.

Britain's Warships.

London, Jan. 19.—The British admiral has just issued a list of the new warships of Great Britain in the far east. It shows that the first-class twin screw armored cruiser Undaunted, and the twin screw sloop Algerine are at Kiao Chan bay.

Anti-Hebrew Trouble.

Algiers, Jan. 19.—The students have engaged in a violent anti-Hebrew demonstration yesterday evening. They were dispersed by the police.

Emile Zola.

Paris, Jan. 19.—It is said Emile Zola has already prepared his defense, and that he will call 250 witnesses, including handwriting experts, when he is tried for publicly accusing a number of French officials in connection with the Dreyfus proceedings.

Foundered at Sea.

Belfast, Jan. 19.—The British steamer Herbert, hailing from Leith, has foundered on the county Down coast, about six miles from Gull Island. The captain was saved, but it is believed that the others of the crew, numbering seven, are lost.

HAWAIIAN CABINET.

Pardons May Be Granted to Those Engaged in Rebellion.

Honolulu, Jan. 12, via San Francisco. Jan. 19.—A long and important cabinet meeting was held yesterday. The main subject under discussion was pardons to be granted on the 17th. It is understood that the state will be asked to restore civil rights to all who took part in the uprising in 1895. The men found guilty of participation in the rebellion have been at large on parole. An effort will now be made to make their pardon complete.

STUDENTS DISPERSED.

They Shouted Against Emile Zola and the Hebrews.

Paris, Jan. 19.—A band of 200 students paraded the boulevard Des Capucines with the intention of making a demonstration before the Military club, but they were dispersed.

A demonstration in which 1000 students took part occurred at 5 o'clock before the pantheon. The students shouted against Zola and the Hebrews. They were driven away by the police, who split the mob up into noisy groups, which then began parading in various parts of the Latin quarter, where there was much excitement.

At a Ripe Age.

London, Jan. 19.—The Very Rev. Henry George Liddell, the former dean of Christ church, is dead. He was born in 1811 and was at one time chaplain of the prince consort.

Gen. Luque Gladly Talks.

Havana, Jan. 19.—Gen. Luque reports that while reconnoitering during the past ten days to San Martin, district of Holguin, he has inflicted a loss of 30 men killed on the insurgents. In addition to these his troops captured 7 prisoners, 35 rifles, and a quantity of ammunition. The

Spanish column, according to Gen. Luque, had 1 man killed and 21 wounded.

The Grand Old Man.

Cannes, South France, Jan. 19.—The health of Mr. Gladstone is fairly satisfactory. He went out for a drive yesterday.

HAS THE STUFF.

China Wants England to Aid in Paying the Japanese Indemnity.

London, Jan. 19.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, secretary of the exchequer, in speaking at Bristol today, announced that China had approached England for assistance to pay the Japanese indemnity, and that the negotiations were still pending. The newspaper statements on the subject he characterized as inaccurate and incomplete. The government was not ashamed of these negotiations, and he believed the country would approve them. He could see no reason why foreign powers should object. But if the negotiations failed Great Britain would take her stand on existing treaty rights.

Replying to a deputation of sugar refiners workingmen that waited upon him today, Sir Michael said the government had readily accepted Belgium's invitation to a sugar conference, and would do its best to secure a satisfactory result. He added that he believed the feelings of the country were so strong in favor of cheap sugar that any proposal to prevent the importation of bounty-paid sugars would meet great opposition.

A BIG FEE.

More About the American Crooks and Their Swindling Schemes.

Mexico City, Jan. 19.—Duke de Arcos, the Spanish minister here, has rendered his decision in the dispute between Mexico and Guatemala arising out of incursions into Mexican territory by Guatemalan woodcutters. The case had excited much interest and nearly led to war, owing to the strong sentiment regarding the matter in both countries. The ruling has fixed the amount to be paid, parties interested, which, it is believed, will aggregate half a million dollars. (The governments of Guatemala and Mexico presented him with a fee of \$50,000 in gold in recognition of his services.) Duke de Arcos married an American lady and they will shortly return to Spain, he having been relieved at this post.

The revelations regarding the operations of the gang of American crooks with Mexican allies continues to be made, and they show a most surprising series of swindles, including the well known gold bricks trick, robbery by means of rendering the victims insensible with knock-out drops, cheating at cards and poisoning race horses on which the public had bet heavily, etc.

That of this city was lured by the gang into a "country house," where he was told he would get large orders, and was rendered insensible by drugged beer and robbed of his diamonds and money. The police are making fresh arrests, and one person is a man who has begun libel suits against the Mexican Herald and other papers which have exposed his connection with the gang.

Havana is Quiet.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Gen. Lee called the state department at 2:41 o'clock this afternoon that all was quiet at Havana. He also reported that the decree issued November 4, last, admitting free importation of cattle into Cuba until January 18, has been extended until March 10, 1898, under the same conditions contained in the first decree. Orders were today telegraphed to Capt. Haysbee of the battleship Maine, at Key West, to join the north Atlantic squadron for drills and maneuvers when Admiral Sicard passes Key West on the way to the Tortugas harbor. It is expected that the whole squadron will be at Key West by tomorrow, and a good deal of powder will be burned in drills near there.

The Bad Students.

Algiers, Jan. 19.—The students tried to burn an effigy of M. Zola, but the police prevented them. Several were injured in the collisions and there were five arrests. Then the students attempted a riot and a general scuffle resulted, the police making twelve additional arrests.

Bread Riots.

Rome, Jan. 19.—There were renewed disorders today in the poor quarter of Ancona, which is inhabited by anarchists and socialists. A number of men and women attempted to barricade the streets, but the police closed the thoroughfares and arrested several. Troops are scouring the country, arresting suspicious bands of tramps.

The agitation against the price of bread is spreading. A crowd assembled in front of the town at Sinigaglia and demanded relief, but the mob invaded the railway station and the warehouses of Prince Ruspoli, where they said a quantity of grain was stored. The troops finally restored order.

Mr. Gladstone.

London, Jan. 19.—An official statement issued tonight reassures that there is no cause for alarm as to Mr. Gladstone's health, although it is not benefited as much as had been hoped at Cannes. The facial neuralgia pains persist with daily fluctuations, owing to the cold winds and wet weather, but the complaint is local. His physicians advise his health has not suffered, his strength is good, his appetite excellent, he joins the family at meals and takes regular drives, weather permitting. It is not true that the family has been summoned to Leweston Park, with whom Mr. Gladstone is visiting, telegraphed tonight that Mr